

syngenta

ETRA

Section 24(c) Special Local Needs Label

FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY WITHIN THE STATE OF IDAHO

DUAL MAGNUM™

EPA Reg. No. 100-816

EPA SLN No. ID-990023

For Control of Weeds in Established Grasses Grown for Seed

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR WEED CONTROL, CROP INJURY AND/OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Follow all applicable directions, restrictions and precautions including statements pertaining to the Worker Protection Standards, on the EPA-registered Dual MAGNUM label.

This label must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

Established Grasses Grown for Seed

To control certain weeds including volunteer grasses in established grasses grown for seed, apply Dual MAGNUM to established stands of tall fescue, orchardgrass, perennial ryegrass, fine fescue, bentgrass, or Kentucky bluegrass just before, during, or immediately following the first fall rains, or just before or during a late summer or early fall irrigation, but before target weeds emerge. The seed crop must have had at least one seed harvest or has been established for at least one year prior to application of Dual MAGNUM. The postharvest residue (straw) from the previous crop should be evenly spread, removed, or burned before applying Dual MAGNUM. Rainfall or irrigation is required after application and before weed emergence for best control. Dual MAGNUM will provide preemergence control or suppression* of volunteer seedlings of perennial ryegrass, fine fescue spp., tall fescue, orchardgrass, bentgrass and Kentucky bluegrass. Dual

MAGNUM will control those weed species listed in the Dual MAGNUM Alone section of the Dual MAGNUM label and, in addition, will suppress or control rattail fescue, annual bluegrass, Italian ryegrass, California brome, downy brome, and roughstalk bluegrass. Since the activity of Dual MAGNUM is primarily preemergence, application of labeled postemergence herbicides may be necessary to control escapes (see Precaution #5).

*Suppression is defined as partial or erratic control from good to poor, or consistent control at a level below that generally considered acceptable for commercial weed control.

Apply Dual MAGNUM by ground equipment in a minimum of 10 gals. of water/A or by air in a minimum of 2 gals. of water/A using the rate listed below according to grass species.

<u>Established Grass Grown for Seed</u>	<u>Pts./A</u>
fine fescue spp.	1.0
perennial ryegrass	1.0
Bentgrass	1.0-1.33
Kentucky bluegrass	1.0-1.33
Orchardgrass	1.0-1.33
tall fescue	1.0-1.33

Precautions: (1) Apply Dual MAGNUM only once during the season. 2) **DO NOT** apply after the 15th of November or poor weed control may result. 3) Tank mixtures with postemergence herbicides may cause crop injury. 4) Application to perennial ryegrass or fine fescue stands under stress may cause crop injury. 5) Subsequent application of postemergence herbicides may cause crop injury, and 6) Control of weeds may be decreased if excessive straw from the previous harvest is present at application and/or insufficient rainfall/irrigation occurs. 7) **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze in treated fields within 250 days of application, and 8) **DO NOT** harvest for grass hay in treated fields within 250 days of application.

Environmental Hazards

For terrestrial uses, **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

In order to mitigate risks to the endangered species, McFarlane's Four O'Clock, the Idaho Department of Agriculture has defined a "no spray area" in Idaho County which will be south of a line, four miles north of White Bird, Idaho. Users in Idaho County must have a map of the "no spray area". The map can be obtained from the grower's association or seed conditioner.

In order to avoid damage to Water Howelia, do not make applications in Latah County within 4 miles of the city of Harvard.

Ground Water and Surface Water Advisory

S-metolachlor has been identified in limited sampling of ground water and there is the possibility that it may leach through the soil to ground water, especially where soils are coarse and ground water is near the surface. Following application and during rainfall events that cause runoff, metolachlor may reach surface water bodies including streams, rivers, and reservoirs.

Care must be taken when using this product to prevent back siphoning into wells, spills, or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsates.

Check valves or antisiphoning devices must be used on all mixing and/or irrigation equipment.

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